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True to his charge—he comes, the Herald of a noisy world; News from all nations, lumbering at his back.

[PER ANNUM, SPECIE, IN ADVANCE.]

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LEXINGTON, (KY.) FRIDAY EVENING, AUGUST 18, 1826.

WHOLE VOLUME, XL.

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TERMS.

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LEXINGTON.

FRIDAY EVENING, AUGUST 18, 1826.

DECLARATION.

1. WHEN in the course of Divine Providence it becomes necessary for an individual, or body of people to dissolve the Ecclesiastic bands which connected them with each other, and to assume that separate and equal station to which the Bible, the laws of nature and nature's God entitle them, it is but reasonable, and a decent respect for the opinions of mankind, require, that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

2. We believe it a fact too well established by the history of the Church in early times, to be now denied, that the different Churches, or Congregations of Worshipping Christians, had the right, and did exercise that right, of choosing their own Pastors or Preachers, to minister the Word of Life unto them, as well as to superintend in conjunction with the people of their charge, the administration of Discipline among them, agreeable to the forms prescribed in the Word of God.

3. That this right was not called in question, until the unfortunate connection of the Civil, with the Ecclesiastical power.

4. That the power to appoint any Preacher to a Station, Circuit or Congregation, there to exercise the functions of his office, against the will or wish of the people of that Station, Circuit or Congregation is incompatible with the rights of the people, and an exercise of arbitrary power, not sanctioned by the Word of God, and inconsistent with the principles of Christianity.

5. That the government of every Church, & the administration of the government ought to be founded on such principles, and its administration confided into the hands of such men, as would best secure the peace, and harmony of the Church, protect the rights of its individual members, promote piety towards God, and love and confidence in each other.

6. That whenever any form of Government becomes destructive of those ends, it is the right of the people affected thereby, to alter or abolish it, and to institute a new form of Government, taking care to lay its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such manner, as to them shall seem most likely to promote the advancement of the Redeemer's kingdom, and effect their own safety and happiness.

7. Prudence indeed, will dictate, that governments long established, should not be changed for light and transient causes, and accordingly all experience hath shewn, that mankind are more disposed to suffer while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves, by abolishing the forms to which they have been long accustomed.

8. But when a long train of evils and abuses, evincing invariably the same inattention to the rights, privileges, and happiness of a very large majority of the Ministry, as well as members of the Church,—When a power is assumed and retained whereby the administrators, under its present form, may not only alter or change the Government, but also do away or change our articles of Religion and that independently of the voice or consent of the Church at large. We think we are justifiable in departing from a Government, so fraught with danger to the vital cause of religion, and inconsistent with the practice of Primitive Christianity.

To prove this, we submit the following facts to an enlightened Public.

1. The Legislative, Judicial, and Executive powers, being assumed and exercised by any one man, or body of men, constitutes the essence of Despotism.

2. Those powers are all assumed and exercised by the Bishops and Itinerant Ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and is therefore (in the opinion of this Convention) Despotism.

3. That the Methodist Episcopal Church have not derived Episcopal order, or power, by regular succession (could a regular succession be proved by any Church) but have (in the opinion of this Convention) surreptitiously, and against all regular order assumed the same.

4. The Government of the Methodist Episcopal Church, not being in accordance with the civil institutions of our free and happy country, should its influence become universal, would (in the opinion of this convention) in time endanger our Republican form of Government.

name of the General Convention of the Methodist Society.

ARTICLE 3.—There shall be but two orders in the Methodist Society, viz: Elders and Deacons.

ARTICLE 4.—The Methodist Society shall retain an Itinerant Ministry, and make provision for their support.

ARTICLE 5.—The duty of the itinerant Ministry shall be to travel under the direction of the annual State Conferences, preach the Gospel, form classes, and be entitled to all the privileges of other preachers of the same order, belonging to the Methodist Society.

ARTICLE 6.—The Judicial power of the Methodist Society shall be vested in, and confined to the several Classes, Quarterly Meeting Conferences, District Meetings, and Annual State Conferences, according to the manner hereinafter provided for. And it is hereby expressly declared that Class Meetings, quarterly meeting Conferences, Love Feasts, Annual District Meetings, Annual State Conferences, a general Convention and appellate tribunals, shall and are hereby recognized by the Methodist Society.

ARTICLE 7.—We the Delegates, in General Convention assembled, do most solemnly enter our protest against the principle and practice of involuntary Slavery.

ARTICLE 8.—No member shall be considered eligible as a representative to the District Meeting, the State Annual Conference, or the General Convention, who shall not be twenty-one years of age, at the time of said Election.

ARTICLE 9.—The following Articles of Religion are adopted, by the unanimous vote of this convention, as a summary of our Christian Faith and practice, as founded on the living oracles of Divine Revelation.

Here follows the twenty five Articles of religion as in the Book of Discipline, published by the Methodist Episcopal Church, in the year 1805.

ARTICLE 10.—There shall be no amendment or alteration in this Constitution, unless a majority of two-thirds of all the Annual State Conferences shall require the same.—Provided, nevertheless, that no alteration shall ever be made, that will affect the Articles of Religion, or do away, or in any way lessen the free suffrages of the private members of the Methodist Society or that shall in any way destroy the right of appeal as hereinafter provided for.

NAMES OF DELEGATES.
Orren Miller, James Coval, Samuel Budd, Taber Chadwick, John Pintard, James Boyle, Luther Bishop, John P. Weaver, Isaac Fister, Zenas Coval, James Lyon, Robert Dillon, James Jamon, Wm. Mitchell, Moses Northrop, Nathaniel Ames, Thomas Davis, John Lounsbury, Matthias Barkalow, Elizur W. Griswold, Denny Chapman, John C. Kelley, Isaiah Sicksels, Robert McGee, David Holmes, Thomas D. Thompson, Charles Wood, Thomas W. Pearson, Joseph E. Walker, Matthew Vogell, William Burke, Oliver Langdon, (proxy) Joshua Sargent, Jesse Head, Robert Cuddy, Jos. Pearce, Joseph Toms, James M'Chesney, James Bickford, Jonas Hobbs Jr. James Reeves, Richard Longstreet Jr. Aaron G. Brewer, Anthony Bannings, George Phillips, Solomon Panoast, Wm. Ducker, William H. Brackett, Zephaniah Halsey, James Fowler, Joseph B. Hinton (proxy) Hiram Worden, James Thompson, Walter Panoast.

We the Delegates in Convention assembled, having to the utmost of our abilities, after mature deliberation and prayer to the great head of the Church for direction, completed the object of our representation, beg leave to submit the aforesaid Constitution to our respective congregations and societies, and solicit their concurrence in the same.

Done in the City of New York, the 9th day of June, in the year of our Lord, 1826.

ORREN MILLER, President.

JOHN C. KELLEY, Secretary.

FROM CORAM'S CHAMPION.

One of the editors recollects, (and he is not in the habit of forgetting,) that when comparatively a child, he was invited to dine, at Boston, with a living friend. After being awhile, to the conversation of men whose age and piety almost led him to adoration, a young clergyman entered, and seeing the venerable Arch-Bishop Carroll, of the Catholic church, Bishop Parker, of the Protestant Episcopal church, Dr. Elliott, of the Presbyterian, and Dr. Stillman, of the Baptist, sitting on the same sofa, lifted up his hands, and emphatically exclaimed, "Can it be possible that I find the heads of four departments sitting together?"—The Arch Bishop instantly answered, "Why should we not sit on the same seat here? We intend to be Christians, and I believe good ones." I trust we shall occupy the same seat in Heaven." How valuable would it be to society, if all men, of whatever religion, had the same charitable feelings. The earth would again approach nearer its primitive paradise.

The Porcelain manufactory at Jersey City, established about 8 months since, is now going on with a fair prospect of success. The materials both for the body of the article and for the glazing are all found abundantly in the United States, and are thought to be of a quality at least equal to the best French materials. Skillful and experienced workmen have been induced to come over from France, and a variety of articles of porcelain have already been finished at the establishment. A still greater quantity of porcelain vessels, many of them executed with great ingenuity and perfection, after the finest models of the antique, are now ready for the oven. We have seen several of the articles manufactured there, which, in the purity and delicacy of their texture, are nothing inferior to the finest French porcelain.

Mr. Lewis, an ingenious artist of this city, says the late New York Spectator, who, we believe, introduced the self sharpening pencils, which have been so generally admired, and which have come into such extensive and fashionable use, has just been obliging those who have great use for pens and pencils, with another improvement, of still greater value. It is a pen which may be used for years, without the least injury arising from wear, or any other cause, saving only violence, and which will never require mending. This we cannot but consider one of the greatest improvements in the art of chirography; and no one will deny that, if true, it will be found one of the greatest conveniences. But the improvement does not end here. The pen, never to be mended, though always used, is combined, if the purchaser wishes, with the pencil which sharpens itself—so that when the ink fails the pencil may be used, or when ink is not to be had, the pencil steps in to the relief of the writer. We have purchased and thoroughly tested the value of both of these improvements, and cannot but most cordially recommend them to the patronage of our friends and the public. And we feel confident that those who call at No. 3, Wall street, and purchase as we have done, will not only thank Mr. Lewis, but thank us also, for calling the public attention to so valuable an improvement.

PORTER'S INN.

R. W. PORTER,
HAS removed to LEXINGTON and has opened a House of Entertainment at the stand formerly occupied by CHAS. WICKLIFFE Esq.—The house has been handsomely repaired and is not inferior to any for accommodation in the Western Country.
A new Stable will soon be erected and will be provided with every thing necessary. He hopes by his attention to the business to deserve the patronage of the Public.
Lexington Ky. April 21, 1826—16—6m

LOUISVILLE HEALTH LOTTERY.

CLASS NO. 4.
AMOUNT OF PRIZES,
21,370 DOLLARS.
JAMES M. PIKE, Agent.
THE drawing of this class will positively commence in July next. The scheme is unusually liberal, as the number of Prizes and Blanks are NEARLY EQUAL; and when taken into consideration the object for which the proceeds of this Lottery are to be appropriated, and the fact, that the work is about to commence, it really DEMANDS the patronage of every citizen who feels in the least interested for the health, prosperity and general welfare of the country. The Agent therefore most ardently hopes to receive such immediate encouragement, as will enable the STATE COMMISSIONERS to prosecute their work successfully, and complete it speedily. He is perfectly satisfied, that money sufficient can be raised in this way, to accomplish the task of DRAINING THE PONDS, if a liberal community will reflect seriously upon the importance of the undertaking, and act agreeably to the result of their reflections—presuming that none can be found among the citizens of Jefferson who are not desirous of promoting the health of its inhabitants. Strongly impressed with these views, he unhesitatingly presents to the public the following SCHEME:

1 PRIZE OF \$2,000 is	2,000 DOLLS.
1 do	1,000 do
4 do	500 do
30 do	100 do
40 do	50 do
50 do	20 do
100 do	10 do
1874 do	5 do

2,100 Prizes, amounting to 21,370 DOLLS.
4,450 Tickets, making only about
ONE BLANK TO A PRIZE!!!

PRICE OF TICKETS:
Actual sale of Ten or upwards, 4 Dollars 75 Cents each, for a single Ticket 5 Dollars, for half Tickets 2 Dollars 50 Cents, for quarter Ticket 1 Dollar 25 Cents.

Choice Merino Wool
A quantity of clean washed Merino Wool for sale at the Steam Wool Carding Factory of David A. Sayre on Water street Lexington.
JAMES TROTTER.
June 16, 1826—24—tf.

CASTINGS, FOUNDRY, AND

Grocery Store.
FRESH TEAS.

Joseph Bruen,
MAIN STREET,
HAS just received the following GOODS, viz:
SHOES FOR CHILDREN, pegged and not pegged;
From Philadelphia, a complete assortment of
GARDEN SEEDS,
—ALSO—
GROCERIES.

TEA, COFFEE, SUGAR, CHOCOLATE, RAISINS, FIGS, RICE, PEPPER, ALSPICE, HONEY, CINNAMON, SALTS, MUSTARD, INDIGO, STARCH, CHEESE, SOAP, CANDLES, Spanish and Common CIGARS, TOBACCO, Spermaceti OIL for LAMPS, London Madeira, in Bottles, Sherry Wine, Domestic Wine, Cherry Brandy, two kinds, French Brandy, RUM, Old Peach Brandy, Old Whisky, Cordials, in bottles & by the gallon.

LIQUOR BLACKING,
In boxes do
RAZOR PASTE.
N. B. For the convenience of many, he keeps Coffee ready roasted (in the Patent Cylinder.) also, best Pepper and Spice, ready ground. He hopes that the Coffee thus burnt will prove excellent, and far superior to any other, by those who will try it.
There will be a separate list of his Garden Seeds.
JOSEPH BRUEN.
Lexington, Nov. 23, 1825.—48—tf

Morocco Manufactory.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has commenced the above business in Lexington on Main Street; and from a long experience in one of the principal cities in Europe, and the United States also; he flatters himself he will produce articles in his line equal to any in the Union suitable for Shoe Makers, Hatters, Coach Makers, Saddlers and Book Binders which he will sell twenty per cent less than imported skins. This he hopes will induce the consumers in the Western Country to give a preference to their own manufacture.
N. B. A constant supply of hatters WOOL on hand.
PATRICK GEOHEGAN.
January 13th, 1825—2—tf

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of Foster & Varnum is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the firm are requested to make immediate payment to H. Foster who is authorized to settle the same. All persons having claims will present them for settlement.
HUGH FOSTER.
JOHN VARNUM.
Lexington, May 1, 1825—18—tf.

HUGH FOSTER continues business as usual in his old stand and has on hand for sale some of Austin's best CLOTHS and CASSIMERES low for cash.

Lancasterian Seminary.

THE next Session will commence on Monday 10th inst. those branches usually taught in English Academies will be taught in this institution.
WILLIAM DICKINSON Prin'l.
July 3d, 1826—27—tf

J. WINN,

HAS just received by the Steam boats WASHINGTON and GENERAL WAYNE, from New Orleans, a large supply of

GROCERIES.

Among which are the following viz.
30 Hogsheads and 40 barrels, superior brown sugar, 20 Barrels Molasses—Load and Lump Sugar, 40 Barrels No 2 and 3 Portsmouth Mackerel, 5000 lbs best green Havana Coffee, Gunpowder, Imperial and Young Hyson Teas, Indigo, Copersas, Rosin, Almonds, Cloves, Cassia, Pimento, Nutmegs and Pepper, Best No 1 Chochoiate, A few casks best Cogniac Brandy, Table salt and nails in kegs, Queensware by the crate,
All of which are offered at reduced prices whole sale or retail next door to the Post Office, Main street Lexington.
May, 19, 1826—20—tf

A. W. COTTEN,

COMMISSION AGENT,
LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS TERRITORY.

REFER TO

THOS SMITH & Co. New York.
RICHARD B. BARKER, Pittsburgh, Penn.
ROBT M. DAWSON, Wellsburgh, Va
JOHN & THOMAS SIMPSON, Florence, Ala.
ROBERT LAWRENCE & Co. Memphis, T.
BENJ. F. WEST & G. H. MALONE, N. Orleans.
KIRKMAN & ERWIN, & H. ERWIN Nashville T.
M. ANDREWS, Steubenville, Ohio.
D. MILLER & Co. Mouth of White River, A. T.
JOHN McLAIN & JOS. HENDERSON, Little Rock Ark. Ter.
Little Rock, May 2, 1826—22—5m

COTTON.

A FEW Bales of Alabama Cotton of the first pick, for sale—also—fifth proof & Common proof

WHISKEY,

of first quality, from the Union Mills—on reasonable terms.
JOHN BRAND.
Lex. Nov. 10 1825—45—tf.

LEXINGTON HOPE FOUNDRY.

RICHARD HENRY,
HAS commenced the above business in all its branches, opposite the upper end of the Upper Market, where he is ready to make all kinds of

Brass & Iron Castings

On the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.
CASH will be given for OLD COPPER, BRASS, and PEWTER.
Lexington, Oct. 14, 1825.—41—1y

CABINET WAREHOUSE.

THE Subscribers having united in carrying on the Cabinet Business, under the firm of

WILSON & HENRY,

Take this opportunity of informing the public, that they occupy the same stand for so many years in possession of Robert Wilson. His Shop has been rebuilt, and is well stocked with tools and workmen of the best kind. The firm has laid in an excellent stock of MAHOGANY, as well as every other material necessary for their business, and they can safely say, that they are prepared to execute with neatness and dispatch, any order in their line.
They will in a short time, have a large assortment of Sideboards, Bureaus, Bedsteads &c. finished, and will be glad to see their friends call and examine for themselves.

MATTRESSES.

Made at the shortest notice, and in superior style
ROBERT WILSON,
JOHN HENRY.
Lexington, Sept. 1st, 1825—35—tf

MARNIX VIRDEN,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends in Lexington, as well as visiting strangers, that he has provided himself with

A COMPLETE HACK.

And strong gentle horses, and is now ready to accommodate such as may please to favour him with their custom. He intends driving himself, and from more than four years experience in driving in Lexington, he feels confident that his character as a safe and careful driver has been so well established, as to insure him a full share of public patronage. His residence is on Mill street, near the Lexington Steam Mill, where those who wish his services will please apply.
Lexington, July 29th, 1825—30—tf.

NOTICE.

MILDRED COPPAGE, my wife, having left my bed and board without any provocation, this is to caution all persons from dealing with or trusting her on my account, as I am determined not to pay any debts of her contracting.
RHODIN COPPAGE.
Fayette county Ky. August 4, 1826—31*3

A CONSTANT SUPPLY OF

SADDLE TREES,

WILL BE KEPT AT
JOHN BRYAN & SON'S SADDLER SHOP,
On Main-street, Lexington,
where saddlers may be supplied at all times.
JACOB BRONSTON.
March 6, 1826—10—tf.

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING.

Neatly executed at the Kentucky Gazette Office.

For Sale, 145 ACRES OF FIRST RATE LAND.

One mile and a half from Lexington on the Frankfort road, nearly one half is timbered land, the balance is in a good state of cultivation; a frame house and Orchard; and one of the best springs in Fayette county, and an indisputable title. The above land being the property of William L. McConnell dec'd, and is now offered for sale low for CASH by the heirs of said dec'd. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber in Lexington, and the terms will be made known by him and the land shown &c.
GEORGE ROBINSON.
Lex. April 1, 1824—14—tf.

Kentucky, Clarke Circuit, June Term, 1826.
George Howard, complainant,
Against

IN CHANCERY.

THIS day came the said complainant by his attorney, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant, Andrew B. Rogers, is not an inhabitant of this Commonwealth, and he having failed to enter his appearance herein agreeably to law and the rules of this court—therefore, on the motion of the said complainant by his attorney, it is ordered by the court, that unless he, the said Andrew B. Rogers do make his appearance herein, on or before the first day of the next September term of this court, and file his answer or demurrer—herein to the said complainant's bill, that the same will be taken as confessed against him, and the matters therein decreed accordingly.—And it is further ordered that a copy of this order be inserted in some duly authorised newspaper printed in this state for at least two months successively according to law.
A copy—teste, GEO. SMITH, d. c. c. c.
[French & Farrow, p. q.] July 21—

Kentucky, Clarke Circuit, Set. June Term, 1826.
Andrew Flynn, complainant,
Against

IN CHANCERY.

THIS day came the said complainant by his attorney, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the said defendant James Flynn, is not an inhabitant of this Commonwealth, and he having failed to enter his appearance herein agreeably to law and the rules of this court—therefore, on the motion of said complainant it is ordered, that unless the said defendant James Flynn, do make his appearance here on or before the first day of the next September term of this court, and file his answer or demurrer, to the said complainant's bill, that the same will be taken as confessed against him, and the matters therein decreed accordingly.—And it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be inserted in some duly authorised newspaper printed in this state for at least two months successively according to law.
A copy—teste, GEO. SMITH, d. c. c. c.
[French & Farrow p. q.] July 21—29

STATE OF KENTUCKY.

Fayette Circuit Court, June Term, 1826.
George Parrish, complainant,
Against

IN CHANCERY.

The heirs of Samuel Ayres, dec'd.
THIS day came the complainant by his counsel, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant David J. Ayres, is not an inhabitant of this Commonwealth, and he having failed to enter his appearance herein agreeably to law and the rules of this court: On the motion of the complainant, it is ordered that unless the said defendant do appear here on or before the 18th day of the next September term of this court, and answer the complainant's bill herein, the same will be taken for confessed against him—it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorised newspaper published in this Commonwealth for two months successively according to law.
A copy. Attest, THOS BODLEY, c. f. c. c.
July 21.

State of Kentucky, Estill Circuit, July Term, 1826.
Michael Fishel &c. complainants
Against

IN CHANCERY.

Thomas Flahavens heirs &c. def'ts.
THIS day came the complainant by his counsel, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendants Mathew Cary and wife, James Gallager and wife, and the unknown heirs of Thomas Flahavens dec'd are no inhabitants of this Commonwealth; and they having failed to enter their appearance herein agreeably to law and the rules of this court: It is decreed and ordered, that unless they do appear here on or before the first day of the next term of this court, and file their answer—herein to the complainants bill; that the same will be taken for confessed against them; and it is further decreed and ordered that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorised newspaper printed in this state for two months successively.
A copy, Attest, ROBT. CLARK CLK.
30—8.

State of Kentucky, Fayette circuit Set June Term, 1826.
WILLIAM FISHER, complainant,
Against

IN CHANCERY.

LETT BOOSEY, heirs, defendants.
THIS day came the complainant by his counsel and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendants, Sarah Boone, Leonard K. Bradley, Mary Bradley, John House, Caroline Boon, Sarah M'Swiggins, Robert Frank and Hannah Frank are not inhabitants of this Commonwealth, and they having failed to enter their appearance herein agreeably to law and the rules of this court, on the motion of the Complainant. It is ordered that unless the said defendants do appear here on or before the first day of the next September term of this court and answer the complainant's bill herein, the same will be taken for confessed against them. And it is further ordered that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorised newspaper published in this Commonwealth for two months successively according to law.
A copy att. THOS BODLEY, c. f. c. c.
28—9t.

Kentucky, Clark Circuit, Set. June Term, 1826.
JAMES RICH, Complainant,
Against

IN CHANCERY.

DANIEL WOOD, and others, Defendants,
THIS day came the said complainant by his attorney, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the Defendants Nelly Ramey, Rachael Ramey, Polly Ramey and Daniel Wood, are not inhabitants of this Commonwealth, and they having failed to enter their appearance herein agreeably to law and the rules of this court,—Therefore on motion of the said Complainant by his attorney, it is ordered that unless they the said Defendants Nelly Ramey, Rachael Ramey, Polly Ramey and Daniel Wood, do make their appearance herein, on or before the first day of the next September term of this court, and file their answer, or demurrer to this court, and file their answer or demurrer herein, that the same will be taken for confessed against them, and the matters therein decreed accordingly.—And it is further ordered that a copy of this order be inserted in some duly authorised newspaper printed in this state for at least two months successively according to law.
A copy, teste, GEO. SMITH, d. c.
[Alban & Simpson, p. q.]

AGRICULTURAL.



FROM THE AMERICAN WATCHMAN.

The following account of the Wheat Moth was first published, many years ago, in Philadelphia, in pamphlet form, and is republished in the Watchman at the request of a subscriber, with the hope that it may prove useful and interesting to our agricultural friends.

Account of the Wheat Moth or Virginia Fly, as it appeared in France, in the year 1775; and which damaged the grain in the township of Lower Dublin, Philadelphia County, in the harvest of 1802, 1803 and 1804.

The inhabitants of a considerable part of the province of Angoumois, in France, had, for a period of 30 years, sustained an immense loss by the ravages of this insect. It appeared at first only in a few hamlets, but soon made so rapid a progress as to spread to the lands of upwards of two hundred parishes. In the year 1775, Messrs. Duhamel and Tillet, were deputed by the academy of sciences at Paris, of which they were members, to inquire into the nature of this insect, and the means of preventing and curing the dreadful calamity occasioned thereby. The description given of it by these gentlemen is so minute and particular as to leave no room for doubt of its being the same we have in America. It resembles the moth which preys upon woolen cloths, and is of the class of four winged phalaena or night butterflies. In this state, however, they do not take any food, nor do they destroy the grain during that time, for they have no organs capable of doing it even the least injury. Their only function then is to propagate their species. They couple in the manner of the silkworm butterfly, and as soon as the female is impregnated she lays her eggs in great numbers, in heaps of 60, 80 or 90 together. They are accompanied with a viscid matter which makes them stick to the places they are laid in, and this cohesion soon becomes very strong. They are so extremely small that one of them would drop through a hole made in a bit of paper with the point of the finest needle. The female butterflies which are upon the ears of grain in a field, endeavour to place themselves in such a manner as to lay their eggs close to the joining of the grain to the stalk. In six or seven days each of them produces a caterpillar, in appearance like a bit of hair about the twentieth part of an inch long, at first reddish, but afterwards almost white. As soon as the caterpillars are hatched they set about making their way into the grain in order to feed upon it. If the eggs have been laid in the granary, and there we have a slight view. They then tear a hole in the skin, or rind, range round them the particles of bran thus separated, and wriggle themselves into the mealy substance which is to be their food. The hole through which the caterpillar entered can then no longer be perceived but by a little heap of bran which lies upon it, and which may easily escape the notice of those who have not observed it before, but when once known is easily distinguished. When the eggs are hatched upon the ears in the field, the young caterpillars soon find means to glide in between the chaff and the grain, and in that situation they pierce the latter, as was said before, generally in the furrow, but sometimes at the pointed end, which is a little hairy. As the husks of the barley are harder and stick much closer to the grain than those of wheat it is almost always at the point that these caterpillars enter, by means of a small opening perceptible in that part. Notwithstanding the industry of this insect it seems highly probable that the young ones meet with great difficulties in their attempts to get into the grain, since very many of them die before they can effect a lodgment in the mealy substance. But considering the vast fecundity of the females if prodigious numbers of them did not perish, it would be hardly possible to save a single grain of any kind. The people of Angoumois were strongly of opinion that the mischief occasioned by this insect was peculiar to the grain of their country, and that what was brought to them from other places always escaped unhurt. To clear up this point, Messrs. Duhamel and Tillet, put into different glasses, wheat of the growth of other provinces, and with grains in each glass, some of these butterflies actually coupled. They soon saw the female lay her eggs upon these grains, and afterwards the caterpillars hatch and make their way into them. Their further observations proved that the principal cause of the spreading of this evil is, that the insect itself which multiplies exceedingly, is conveyed to other parts with the grain in which it is enclosed. Whenever a grain was opened in which the caterpillar was not fully grown, a deal of flower yet remained; but when fully grown, nothing was left but the skin or bran so destitute of flour as not even to discolor clear water. Hogs would not touch these hulls when given to them unmixed. The length of the caterpillar when full grown is very little more than the twentieth part of an inch, and its thickness is at most equal to half the circumference of the grain that contains it. Its body is smooth and entirely white, its thickest towards the head in which one may perceive its mouth, two large eyes and two kinds of hair; the head is a little broader than the rest of the body. It has sixteen legs, of which the eight intermediate and membranous are only small prominences so minute as not to be distinguished even with the help of a microscope unless the insect be laid upon its side.

The caterpillar exactly enclosed in its grain, before it is changed into an aurelia makes therein a small trap door which remains shut. The butterfly being entirely formed in the aurelia, breaks the skin of it at the end, opens with its head this little trap, and comes out at the hole which was covered and shut by it. As soon as the butterflies are out of the grain which contained them, they couple and the females lay their eggs in the manner before related. This insect, like all others of the same species, remains a longer or shorter time in its different states according to the temperature of the air. It will continue three months in the state of an aurelia if put into an icehouse, and the butterfly does not in that case come out till after it has been removed into a much warmer air. The coming out of the butterflies is generally denoted by a great heat in the heaps of grain or in the sheaves according as it is laid up in one or the other. This heat certainly accelerates the hatching of the insects, for prodigious multitudes of butterflies issued out of the heated grain in a few days after the ferment has taken place. When the harvest is cut, and warm rains fall at that time, this heat comes on very soon, and then these insects make an extremely rapid progress. A hot and dry season which hardens the grain and defers the evil and perhaps lessens it a little, but this is all. These caterpillars enclosed in their husks and sheltered in barns and granaries are screened from the vicissitudes of the air, and when circumstances are favourable, again make their appearance. At harvest time butterflies were seen to come out of some grains which were already empty and entirely consumed before they were reaped. Probably these first butterflies couple and lay their eggs upon the other unripe ears, and part of these eggs are destroyed by the

action of the hail when the grain is thrashed and cleaned soon after its being cut; but as the caterpillars are hatched very speedily in hot weather, and many of them enter into the grain that is reaping and shelter themselves there, they will do all their mischief if speedy care be not taken to stifle them. Grain reaped and piled up in sheaves and the transformations of the insects enclosed in it are then the sooner effected. When the sheaves are stirred, vast numbers of butterflies come out of them and the grains from which they issue are empty of flour and absolutely spoiled. The moment these butterflies are out of their prison they couple and lay their eggs upon the ears which they find in the barn. Part of these eggs and of the young caterpillars may certainly be destroyed by the fall and winnow it used speedily. Floating grain does not effectually separate the damaged from the sound; for that in which the caterpillars have not eaten much of the flour will sink along with the good, and the insect will remain to finish its work which is facilitated by the softening of the grain in the water. To grind the whole produce of the crop immediately after harvest, were it practicable, would be attended with inconveniences; and though the friction of the millstones should destroy almost all the insects, it is not certain but that some of them may escape and go through their metamorphoses even in the flour itself. From what is laid up in granaries issue multitudes of butterflies which couple and lay an immense quantity of eggs, whence proceed caterpillars which get into the grains and devour their inside during the whole winter. Numbers of live caterpillars have been found in them at that season, many aureliae towards the end of May, and prodigious multitudes of butterflies issue from them as soon as the weather begins to be hot. Thus it seems that there are two flights of them, one which appears from harvest time till the weather grows cold in October, and the other which appears in June & lasts till harvest.

Those of the summer flight remain in the barn and granaries attached to the grain laid up there, upon which they couple and lay their eggs. It looks as if they knew that there is no longer in the fields any grain fit to feed their posterity. On the contrary, those of the spring flight endeavor to get out of the granaries, and do in fact get out in vast numbers through the windows to spread in the fields and lay their eggs upon the yet green grain. That this is really the case, and that these insects are a species of night-moth, appeared evidently from several very accurate observations made by Messrs. Duhamel and Tillet. They went at different hours of the day into granaries infected with them. While the day lasted they perceived a multitude of butterflies which stirred a little upon the heaps, but did not quit them. When they returned into the same granaries a little after sunset, they saw those butterflies rise and fly to the walls where they settled for a while, after which took their flight in vast numbers through the windows. As these little insects fly very swiftly and rise to such a height, that the eye cannot follow them long, especially when the dusk of evening comes on, Messrs. Duhamel and Tillet, were obliged to try several methods before they could be certain what became of them. The caterpillars found in the standing ears made them conclude that the butterflies, when out of the granary, flew directly into the green grain and laid their eggs upon it while yet tender; but none of the country people of whom they inquired had ever observed them in the fields, or could give any satisfactory account of them. They searched all the neighboring hedges, and beat even the surrounding hedges at all hours of the day to no purpose—not a butterfly could they find excepting a few dead and dried ones entangled in spider-webs. This very circumstance led them to the discovery they were in quest of; for rightly reflecting that these insects, which neither they nor any other persons had been able to find in the fields in the day time, must certainly be of the phalaena or nocturnal kind, they without farther delay set out with a candle and lantern, repaired to one of the fields they had visited in the afternoon; and soon described a great number of the very butterflies they were seeking for, upon the heads of the ears of wheat. They returned to the same spot early the next morning, and could not then find a single one.

It was proved by the following experiment, that it is possible the caterpillars may live under ground, pass the winter there enclosed in the grain with which they are sown, and even undergo their several metamorphoses in the earth, so as to arise from thence in the form of butterflies in the spring. A wooden box was divided into three partitions and filled with common mould taken out of a kitchen garden. What, known to be infected, was planted an inch deep in one of these partitions, two inches deep in another, and three in the third. All of them were then covered with a glass frame, and butterflies soon appeared in each of the divisions, but they were far the most numerous in that where they had been buried but an inch deep. In another trial a number of infected grains were covered with a still stiffer earth, wetted and pressed down, and not any butterflies appeared there. From hence Messrs. Duhamel and Tillet, conclude that though some of these insects can, and certainly do come out of the ploughed ground which has been sown with infected grain, their number is comparatively small, and that mills and granaries are the great source of their increase; for the grain which contains a young caterpillar will grow if its germ has not been damaged, and as its mealy substance is consumed by the plant, the caterpillar must die for want of food; besides, as is proved by the experiment above mentioned, the butterflies cannot pierce through a close and hardened earth, which generally is the case of ploughed land that has been exposed to the winter rains. It is not agreed whether these insects prefer wheat, barley or rye. The observations made by Messrs. Duhamel and Tillet, seem to prove that they attack indifferently whichever lies most convenient for them; and that they do not spare Indian corn when stripped from its stalk, and laid up in a granary where they can come at the soft inside part of the grain. Even oats when mixed with wheat, barley and rye, in a glass vessel into which some of the butterflies were put, were damaged by caterpillars as much as any of the other grain, though it is certain that they do but little mischief to oats in the granary.

To preserve the grain from farther injury after it is reaped, it should be threshed out as soon as possible, and such part of it as it is wished to preserve either for seed or grinding, should be dried in an oven or kiln, in which the heat should be strong enough to kill the caterpillars without destroying the vegetative principle. This will be effected by 124 degrees of heat of Fahrenheit's thermometer. Or the seed grain may be better prepared by being soaked in a strong lye of wood-ashes and quick lime heated to such a degree that the finger can just bear it. Let the grain, contained in a basket be stirred in this lye, and the grains skinned off that float on the surface. When it has been thus soaked for about two minutes, the basket which contains it should then be lifted up and suspended by two poles till the lye is drained off. The grain should then be spread very thin on a floor to dry, while a second basket full is prepared in the same manner. When thus steeped and well dried, it will keep a year and continue fit for sowing.

In France, mills and granaries where large quantities of grain were deposited, seem to have been considered as the chief sources of the evil. But in this country it cannot be the case, at least not to so great an extent. No large quantities remain on hand when the warm season approaches, and kind drying might destroy any caterpillars which might then exist. It appears that the severity of a hard winter cannot be depended on for this purpose, but that a sufficient number may survive, even in the grain sown, to cause considerable mischief. The Roller may however be of service to prevent the

fly from making its way out of the ground. The principal danger seems to exist in the spring barley, which having been kept under cover during winter and afterwards sown in fresh ploughed, and consequently light soil, will, if not infected, be sufficient to spread the evil far and wide. To this cause the writer chiefly attributes the damage last season to a crop of wheat, the seed of which had been brought from a distance and was perfectly free from the fly, which the barley was not, and was sown in the same field. If attention be paid in the ensuing spring to the kiln drying of the grain that remains on hand, to the rolling of that which is coming up, and the picking of the seed barley, we may hope to put a stop to this distressing calamity, or at least to prevent its spread; but let it be remembered, that the remedy in order to be effectual, must be universal.

Lower Dublin, Feb. 1805.

VARIETY.

FRENCH MANNERS.

The last letter published from the senior Editor of the New York Statesman bears date "Paris, January 20." It gives a sketch of some of the French institutions and amusements. In the following extract, our readers will find an account of the manner in which our Minister lives in Paris, and also of the forms and ceremonies of a French visit. They will repay our readers for a perusal.—"From the American Minister and his family, we received a liberal share of their characteristic hospitality, urbanity and kindness, manifested on all occasions to citizens of the United States.—With a palace for his residence, a fortune at his command, and a lady for his partner, whose accomplishments peculiarly qualify her for the sphere of social and fashionable life, our Ambassador is enabled to show those attentions to his countrymen, as well as to the extensive circle of his friends abroad, which some of his predecessors could either not afford, or had not the disposition to manifest. His expenses probably exceed twice the amount of his salary. He lives in one of the most splendid houses in Paris; the rent of which is something like \$5000 a year. It was formerly occupied by the Danish Minister. Its entrance is by a spacious court, & on the other side is a beautiful garden, with a promenade planted with ornamental trees, containing an area of six or eight acres.

"The suite of apartments are not surpassed, either in extent or elegance of furniture, by the chambers of the king himself, and the style of his table exceeds in taste, as well as in splendor, any thing of the kind which has fallen within the sphere of my observation.—Plate of the richest descriptions, brilliant chandeliers, and pyramids of flowers, almost make the guest forget that he is at the festive board of a plain, substantial citizen of the United States, who is ultra republican in his sentiments, and devotedly attached to the institutions of his country. I do not myself lay much stress upon this display of style; but at a French Court, where every thing is done for show, it is in some degree rendered necessary, and procures a greater weight of influence than would the philosophy of a Franklin, the elaborate scholarship of an Adams, or the financial talents of a Gallatin. Both the minister and his lady have been familiar with the language, manners and customs of France, for many years; and my opinion now is the same as it was publicly expressed at the time the appointment was made, that the embassy could not possibly be better filled.

"As I have had an opportunity of witnessing a perfect specimen of Parisian style and fashion, it may be pardonable so far to violate the privacy of the social circle, as to dwell for a moment on the etiquette of a dinner. The hour of dining is about 6 o'clock. All the guests enter the drawing room wearing their hats and gloves. During the greater part of our visit, black has been necessary, as a badge of mourning for the Emperor Alexander. At the door of the apartment, the name of each person is announced by the servant, and he receives no other introduction to any of the company. In going to the table there is no formal allotment of places—no sit thou here and sit thou there—but each one must look out for himself, and for the lady of his charge. The French, although fond of good living, make a business instead of a pleasure of eating, and the great object is to get through as soon as possible. An hour and a half is the longest time occupied in a fashionable dinner, during which the guests tastes, perhaps, of thirty different kinds of food, and as many varieties of wine. A succession of dishes is constantly circulated by a train of waiters, and each person, even the ladies, help themselves to what is presented ready carved at their side. Another train of servants bear round all sorts of wine, naming them as they pass. There is no drinking of healths—no loud talk across the table—and none of that noisy festivity observable at an English or American dinner. Each guest converses in a low tone of voice, to the persons who happen to sit next to him. A Parisian would think it extremely rude to attract the attention of the table, or to disturb the almost whispered colloquies of others. Ladies and gentlemen retire to the drawing-room at the same time, where coffee is served up, and in the course of the evening, a dish of tea sometimes follows. No refreshments are subsequently sent round, as with us; and I have passed five or six hours in fashionable French circles, without either eating or drinking.

"At one of these splendid entertainments, accident placed me by the side of a beautiful and accomplished young lady, who fluently converses in three or four different languages. The present king once paid her the compliment of saying to a third person that she was the handsomest lady in a large and fashionable circle; and I saw no reason, in this instance, for doubting the taste of his majesty. With the utmost frankness, she related to me the incidents of her own life and family, which would form a fine subject for a novel. She has thrice traversed the waste of the Atlantic, and met with many adventures both by sea and land. Her grandmother was a maid of honor to Louis XVI. and her mother, after losing two brothers by the guillotine, at the turbulent period of the revolution, narrowly escaped herself by being smuggled on board of a ship, and sailing for America, where she married into one of the first families of the Southern States. Her husband was soon after sent on a diplomatic mission to South America, of which this young lady is a native; the glow of her cheek having been kindled by fervent suns and fanned by the breezes of the tropics. But I am taking a greater liberty than any thing but a narrative of the romantic story by another person would justify.

"By being obliged to leave town on excursion to the environs of Paris, it was my misfortune to lose an opportunity of seeing all the first circle of Paris together at a ministerial 'soiree.' The party consisted of upwards of one thousand persons, embracing diplomatic functionaries, military and naval officers of distinction, men of scientific and literary eminence, together with a large share of the beauty, taste, and fashion of the metropolis. I have another invitation to a similar party on my hands; but only three weeks have yet elapsed since it was received, and before the fourth expires, the fashionable circles of Paris will be left far behind. A person might cross the Atlantic with the utmost ease (in the manner that Mr. Randolph went to dinner,) between the time the cards of invitation are issued and the fête."

An eminent coach proprietor in England has offered the Liverpool and Manchester Railway Company, twenty thousand pounds per annum for the liberty of conveying passengers between the two towns.

A new art to which the name of *emography* has been given, has been invented by A. Aguellet, of Paris, which is said to afford an extraordinary facility in executing not only all that has hitherto been done by engraving and lithography, but also the effects of the pencil and stamp, which neither the graver nor the engraver has been able to accomplish.

Luther Martin, Esq. of Maryland, who enjoyed, for a long series of years, the highest reputation as a Lawyer and formerly occupied the post of Attorney General of that State, died on Monday evening, at New York, in the 82d year of his age.

Duel.—Col. Simpkins, the law-partner of Mr. M'Duffie has been dangerously wounded in a duel with Col. Baldwin, in South Carolina. The accounts state that he is not expected to recover.

Noble Act.—At the Jubilee Celebration at New London, Conn. a motion was made and carried unanimously, that the City Company present make a general Goal Delivery of Debutts! The Sheriff was ordered by authority to open the doors and bring in his bill. A committee was appointed to see a general clearing out; and the Debutts were taken by the hand, and invited to participate with the company in the enjoyment of a generous glass of wine.—Hail Columbus! happy land!

A FROLIC.—DEARLY PAID FOR. Little Rock, (Arkansas) June 27.—On Monday, last week, five persons from the country—a father, his three sons, son-in-law—came into town for the purpose of taking a frolic.—After getting comfortably drunk, they became exceedingly noisy and quarrelsome, showing a disposition to fight, knock down, and drag out, all who came in their way, or attempted to oppose them. They carried on in this manner for some time; when Mr. Brumback, the town constable, found it necessary to stop their sport, by apprehending and taking the whole party before Mr. Justice Bradford, where they were very properly fined—two of them in the sum of 10 dollars each. One of the former, for using highly insulting and disrespectful language to the magistrate, while sitting as such, had three several fines, of twenty dollars each, imposed on him.

The trial being over, and the parties not finding it convenient to raise the *needful* to pay their fines, were ordered to be taken to jail.—Not relishing the order, they refused to submit to it, and set the constable, and the posse at defiance.—The constable, however, determined not to be out-generalled by them, led his forces in good order, and commenced the attack, by liberally dealing out blows on the heads and shoulders of all who resisted. The besieged, it is said, fought manfully, but were soon vanquished by the superior manoeuvres and numbers of their opponents. One of them, armed with a dirk in each hand, while the act of attempting to stab the constable and one of his assistants, received the contents of a pistol, loaded with shot, in his face, severely, though not dangerously wounded; and two others were severely beaten with clubs, one of whom it was feared, for the first two or three days would not recover.

The fracas having ended, the scene closed by closing the door of the jail on four of the vanquished combatants—the one who was shot not being in a situation to bear them company—where they remained until the next day, when they were liberated, on paying into the county treasury the sum of 95 dollars, the amount of the several fines, together with 12 or 15 dollars costs.

From the Richmond Enquirer, July 28.

MR. JEFFERSON'S MEMOIR.

We understand that Mr. Jefferson has left behind him a Memoir of a part of his own Life and Times; he commenced its composition in the 77th year of his age in 1820, and finished it in 1821. It goes back to the time of his grand-father, traces the progress of his own education, touches upon the causes and events of the American revolution, gives a particular account of the declaration of independence; presents many interesting sketches of the condition and celebrated characters of France, while he was minister in that country; and terminates with the acceptance of the office of Secretary of State. He has also left behind him for publication three volumes of Anas, comprising various conversations and transactions, in which he was concerned, while he was Secretary of State. Besides these, he has prepared for the press, 12 or 15 volumes of correspondence, labelled with the years in which they were written. In these manuscript volumes not bound, but stitched, he has carefully laid away copies of all his interesting letters, as taken by the Polygraph. It is unnecessary to state, that these letters are full of interest; they are addressed to various persons, and on various subjects; and when published, will more fully display that felicity of style and grandeur of principles, for which their author was so eminently distinguished. Some of these letters were prior to the revolution; and the last of the series is his celebrated reply, to Mr. Weightman, written ten days before his death. This is laid the very last in the volume for 1826. Some of these letters are very long; they discuss a variety of the most interesting topics; among the rest we have heard an elaborate letter of his to Colonel Monroe, immediately after the capture of Washington, spoken of in the highest terms.

He has also left many other MSS amongst his papers; with these some compositions labelled "Juvenilities."

All his papers are put up with a neatness and regularity, which uniformly distinguish Mr. Jefferson. It is remarkable that he had put away, as among his most select papers, his own will, a copy of the first draught and alterations of the Declaration of Independence, and some affectionate memorials of family feeling. These three were arranged together in the same compartment.

As soon as the proper arrangements can be made this memoir, these anas, and most of this correspondence, will be laid before his country. Few men's papers can be so rich in valuable materials as those of Mr. Jefferson. His style and his sentiments contribute to lend an inextinguishable attraction to every subject which he handled. *Tetigit nihil quod non ornaret.* The public will wait impatiently for the publication, and the most distant posterity will profit by his labors. The beauties of liberty, the real principles of the constitution, will be found developed in the most impressive forms.

There has been no opportunity yet of recording Mr. Jefferson's will. It was written in March last; condensed, expressive, simple and elegant. He has left all his books to the university, of which it has not already copies.

A RIDDLE.

I am a word of five letters; and am found in a woman's eye—in the basilisk's eye—in a bottle of wine, and in a quid of tobacco. Omit my first letter, and the remaining four express the effect produced by the above mentioned subjects on mind and matter. Omit my first and second letters, and I become no inconsiderable appendage to a man's body.—Omit my first and fourth letters, and a true Turk will not touch me.—Transpose my whole and I am vociferated by a militia captain on parade.—then omit my first letter, and I am also one of the attributes Milton bestowed on the devil. Who can solve it?

To lovers of good beer.—Put 2 quarts molasses into a keg with 10 gallons cool water. Boil 2 oz. spice, 2 oz. hops, and half pint of corn meal, in two or three quarts of water about an hour—strain it into the keg white hot—add a pint of yeast—shake it well together—stop the keg nearly air tight, and let it stand about 24 hours, when it will be fit for use. The whole expense of this quantity will not exceed three shillings.

There are 3500 medical practitioners in London, and only 800 in Paris.

OBITUARY.

Departed this life on Friday evening last, Mrs. Emily Genevieve Blanchard, consort of Mr. Horace F. Blanchard of Woodbury county a young widow of the most amiable disposition, the most extensive benevolence, the mildest manners and the most sincere and solid piety; in her was united all that endear and exalt the female character.

Her friends have the happiness to look back on her pure and blameless life, without a single speck—and to look forward with that humble confidence and hope, inspired by christian revelation, that the virtues which in this life she practised, will meet their full reward in that Heaven to which she so purely and so devoutly aspired.

So lived, so died, beloved in death, in life The dutious daughter and the loved wife. She sleeps in peace, with christian rites adorned, For ever honored and forever mourned.

DIED.

At his residence in Scott county, on Sunday morning last, Col. JAMES JOHNSON. The disease which has deprived our country one of its best and most efficient men, was a bilious fever. He had been sick several weeks and often despaired of by his family, when favorable symptoms would again whisper sweet hope to their hearts; and thus were they agitated between hope and despair for more than a week. Col. Johnson's public services are recorded in the history of his country, and his private worth is inscribed on the hearts of a numerous circle of relatives and friends. Misplaced confidence led him astray in pecuniary affairs and involved him in losses which ruined his fortune, and it was one of his greatest afflictions that he owed worldly men whom he could not pay.

He died a Christian, and his last conversations, expressed the fullest confidence in a happy immortality. He was wholly resigned to his fate, and although he had been speechless several days, just before his death, he was heard to call on the Saviour by name, as if he saw him. His surviving widow and children, in the midst of their sorrows, have the consolation to believe that he has made a happy exchange, and that he has more cause to mourn for their sufferings than they for his.

At the time of his death, Col. Johnson was a member of the House of Representatives in Congress, where his loss will be sensibly felt.—Argus.

In this place, Mrs. Weight, consort of Mr. Geo. Weight.

In Tennessee, Gen. James Winchester. On Thursday the 10th inst. Miss MARY, daughter of Capt. Neubald Crockett of Fayette county.

MARRIED.

On the 17th July, at St. Augustine, MATTHEW JENNINGS, Esq. to Miss ELIZABETH HUGHES, late of Lexington, Ky.

Branch of the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky at Lexington, June 8th, 1826.

NOTICE is hereby given that on Saturday the 12th day of August next, by virtue of two mortgages executed by William Bowman to the President and Directors of the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, dated 27th of April & 8th of July 1821, which are on record in the Clerk's Office of the Fayette County Court, will be sold on the premises to the highest bidder for cash or notes of said Bank, all the right and title of said Bowman to the mortgaged property, to wit: a lot of ground on Hill street in Lexington with the appurtenances, more particularly described in said mortgages, (excepting so much of said property as has been released by the Bank to said Bowman by deed bearing date 8th of January 1825, which is also on record in the said Clerk's Office.) The sum required to be made by the sale is 290 dollars with interest from the 22d of April 1825, with cost &c.

The said property will be subject to be redeemed within two years, by the said Bowman upon his paying into Bank the sum sold for, with an interest thereon at the rate of ten per cent per annum, from the time of payment to the day of redemption.

By order of the Board, JOHN H. MORTON, Cash'r. The Sale of the above property is postponed until the 30th of SEPTEMBER next.

August 18—33ds

Branch of the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky at Lexington, June 13th, 1826.

NOTICE is hereby given that by virtue of a mortgage executed on the 8th day of May, 1821 (recorded in the Clerks office of the Fayette county court) by William M'Call to the President and Directors of the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, will be sold on the 18th day of October next on the premises, to the highest bidder, for cash or notes of said Bank, the right, title and interest of the said M'Call to the mortgaged property to wit: sixty acres of land lying part in Clark and part in Fayette counties on Boons Creek, more particularly described in said mortgage, to satisfy and pay said Bank the sum of one hundred and seventy four dollars, with interest from the 18th day of Nov. 1825 with cost &c.

Subject however, to be redeemed within two years upon the amount for which it may be sold, being deposited in Bank, with an interest thereon at the rate of ten per cent per annum from the time of sale to the day of redemption.

By order of the Board, JOHN H. MORTON, Cashier.

24—tds.

NOTICE.

IN obedience to a Decree of the Fayette Circuit Court, made in a suit in Chancery, wherein Benjamin Downs and wife are complainants, and Jos Brumberger and James Brumberger are defendants—the undersigned will expose to sale on the premises,

FIFTY ACRES OF LAND.

Situated on the waters of the Town Fork, six miles from Lexington, patented to Mr. Hugh Thompson, now occupied by Benj. Downs, to the highest bidder at twelve month's credit, in specie, the purchaser giving bond with approved security, for the price payable to the Commissioner. The sale to be made on the 8th day of September, between 10 A.M. and 5 P.M.

NATHAN PAYNE.

Aug. 10, 1826—32-4t

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the town of Lexington, August 10, 1826,

Resolved unanimously, That the Claimant of the Board of Trustees be authorized to offer a reward of one hundred dollars in silver, payable out of the town funds, for the apprehension and delivery over to the civil authorities of Fayette county, of Thomas Park, charged with the murder of Wm. M'Bees, on the night of the 9th inst. in the streets of Lexington, and that he make known the circumstances to his Excellency the Governor of Kentucky, with a request for him to offer an additional reward payable out of the Public Treasury.

Resolved, That the foregoing resolution be published in the Kentucky Reporter and Kentucky Gazette in Lexington, Louisville Public Advertiser, Banner in Nashville, and Cincinnati Gazette, accompanied by a description of the age and personal appearance of the said Park. A copy. Att.

H. I. RODLEY, CR.

\$100 IN SILVER REWARD.

THE above reward will be given for the apprehending and delivering over to the civil authority of Fayette County, Thomas Park alias Smith, who is charged with the murder of Wm. M'Bees on the night of the 9th of August. Said Park alias Smith is about 23 or 24 years of age, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, slender form, dark hair, marked slightly with the small pox; had very large front teeth one of which is a little decayed, talks quick with a little of the Scotch or Irish brogue; he is by trade a Boot and Shoe maker.

By order of the Board of Trustees of Lexington, THOMAS NELSON, Clerk.

Aug. 11, 1826—32

LEXINGTON.

FRIDAY EVENING, AUGUST 13, 1826.

An election of the whole of the members to the popular branch of our Legislature, and of eleven to the Senate, has lately taken place; and as the public opinion on the question respecting the court of Appeals is so nearly balanced, we do not think, that to effect an amicable adjustment of that question, it is material on which side the majority may ultimately be found.

The necessity of taking the earliest opportunity of making an effort to bring to a close this unhappy contest, which has for nearly two years paralyzed one of the branches of our government, will, we think, be admitted by the serious and reflecting men of both parties; we therefore entertain a confident hope, that the next legislature will come together, with feelings towards each other, more of a conciliatory than vindictive character.

The time of meeting of the court of Appeals is by law fixed for the first Monday in October, when, if no measure is previously adopted to prevent it, the same farce of the setting of two courts of appeals, neither of whom are admitted by a great proportion of the people of the State to be legitimate, will be repeated. To prevent a recurrence of those acts, whose tendency has been to widen the breach between the contending parties in the state, is the object of these remarks, and the measure we would suggest as in our opinion most likely to effect that end, is a call of the Legislature, to meet on or before the first day of October next, the day on which the court of appeals are to meet.

We hazard nothing in saying, that a spirit of reconciliation is daily manifesting itself among the members of both the contending parties, and which we admit encouraged us to make the above proposition; and we have no doubt that if the spirit is duly cherished the result will be favourable.

THE ELECTION.

To satisfy the constant enquiries of our customers, "what is the result of the election?" we publish the following statement, the best we have been able to obtain. Before our next we expect to be in possession of a complete return from all the counties.

NEW COURT.	OLD COURT.
Allen county, 1	Adair county* 2
Butler, 1	Boone, 1
Bath, 1	Bourbon, 3
Barren, 2	Bracken, 1
Cumberland*, 1	Bullitt, 1
Campbell, 1	Breckinridge, 1
Caldwell, 1	Casey, 1
Callaway, Hickman, Graves*, 1	Christian, 1
Davis, 1	Clark, 2
Fleming, 2	Clay and Perry, 1
Floyd, 1	Estill, 1
Franklin, 2	Fayette, 3
Green, 2	Gallatin, 1
Grant, 1	Garrard, 2
Greenup & Lawrence, 1	Grayson, 1
Harrison, 1	Harlan and Knox, 1
Hart, 1	Hardin and Meade, 2
Henry, 2	Lewis, 1
Henderson*, 1	Lincoln, 1
Hopkins, 1	Logan, 1
Jefferson and Oldham, 3	Madison, 3
Jessamine, 1	Mason, 2
Livington*, 1	Muhlenburgh, 1
Morgan and Pike, 1	Nelson, 1
Monroe, 1	Pulaski, 1
Mercer, 3	Rockcastle, 1
Montgomery, 2	Shelby, 3
Nelson, 1	Simpson, 1
Nicholas, 2	Todd, 1
Ohio, 1	Trigg, 1
Owen, 1	Woodford, 2
Pendleton, 1	Washington, 1
Pulaski, 1	Whitley, 1
Scott, 2	Wayne, 1
Washington, 1	Warren and Edmonson, 2
Union*, 2	Boa, 1
Total 50	Total 50

Note.—In the counties marked thus (*) the election is contested—those marked thus (†) have not been heard from since the close of the polls.

The changes in the Senate in favor of the Old Court, are four, viz: in Greenup & Co. one, in Pendleton & Co. one, in Logan & Co. one, and in Muhlenburgh & Co. one—making eight out of eleven which were elected this year.

ELECTION RETURNS.

For the New Court.	For the Old Court.
Barret (Senate) . 692	Miller, (Senate) . 493
Griffith, (Rep.) . 693	Furnish, (Rep.) . 496
Patterson . 698	Moore . 493
Dejarnet, (Senate) 679	Woods, (Senate) . 907
Wm. Kerly, (Rep.) 457	Robt. Harris, (Rep.) 1069
	Daniel Breck, . 1049
	Squire Trauer, . 997
Lewis Sanders, . 858	John J. Crittenden, 746
David White, . 835	James Penny, . 762
Hughes, (Senate) 1784	Taylor, . 1345
Joyes, Rep. . 1798	Tomason, . 1318
Harrison, . 1797	Bullitt, . 1323
Dorsey, . 1774	Brown, . 1314
Steele, . 591	Blackburn, . 699
Sellers, . 583	Dunlap, . 695
Lewis Sanders . 518	Butler, . 532
Slack, . 723	Waddle, . 993
Cowgill, . 724	Nelson, . 989
White, . 822	Gaines, . 556
Barbee, . 785	Foot, . 550

A communication from Gen. M'CALLA in relation to the late premature closing of the polls, and denying the assertions which have been made, that he consented to it, was received too late for this day's Gazette, but will appear in our next. We are authorized to say that he will not contest the election, and we believe that neither Mr Rogers nor Mr Payne will do it.

In giving the result of the election in this county in our last, we made a transposition in the number of votes given to Payne and Rogers—it should have read for Payne 1109—for Rogers 1089.

Ohio—Gen. ALLEN TIMBLE and Dr. ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, are announced as candidates for the office of Governor of this state at the ensuing election.

FUNERAL HONOURS.

The honours paid to the memory of our deceased fellow citizens, Jefferson, Adams and Shelby in this place, on the 15th inst. agreeably to previous notice, appears to have afforded general satisfaction. The concourse of ladies and gentlemen was unusually great. The beautiful lawn before the dwelling of Mrs Hart, on Limestone street, was substituted for the Episcopal church, which furnished ample room for a stage and seats for the accommodation of a vast concourse of ladies and gentlemen, who had assembled on this interesting occasion, to pay the respect due to departed worthies.

A procession was formed at the Masonic Hall, and proceeded up Main street, while the bells tolled and minute guns were fired by the artillery of the town. The exercises of the day were opened by a prayer from the Rev. Mr Chapman, and followed by an oration from the Hon. W. T. BARRY, and the assembly dismissed by the Rev. Mr Ward.

We are happy to add, that good order marked the proceedings of this interesting occasion. The oration of Mr Barry will appear in this paper hereafter.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

By the brig Trent, arrived at New York, on Thursday evening from Havre, Paris papers to the 18th of June, have been received.

The Greek Committee at Paris, have received intelligence that the Greeks under the command of Nicetas, entered Tripolitza on the 13th of May. The efforts of Ibrahim to succor that place, were wholly unavailing, and he had returned to Patras after suffering considerable losses. Gen. Roche has addressed to the Greek Committee at Paris, the following documents:

Resolutions of the English National Assembly at Epidaurus.

"His Ex. the British Ambassador at Constantinople, is requested to treat for peace between the Ottoman Porte and the Greeks, on the following conditions, viz.

1. No Turk shall be permitted to inhabit the Grecian Territory, nor to hold any property in Greece.
2. All the fortresses in the possession of the Turks shall be given up to the Greeks.
3. The Sultan shall have no influence on the internal organization of the country, nor on the Clergy.
4. The Greeks to have a sufficient force for the safety of the interior, and a marine for the protection of its commerce.
5. That they shall be governed by the same regulations and enjoy the same rights in the Peloponnesus, the continent of Greece, the Islands of Euboea, Candia and the Archipelago, and in all the provinces that have taken up arms, and that have been incorporated in the Greek Government.
6. That the articles mentioned in the present act, cannot be changed by the Ambassador, nor by the Commission named by the National Assembly to correspond with the Ambassador.
7. The Greeks shall preserve their own flag.
8. They shall have the right to coin money.
9. The amount of the tribute shall be fixed, and the mode of payment be annual or be in full.
10. That the truce shall be granted. And in case of the refusal of the Porte to accede to these proposals, the commission may address themselves to any or all the powers of Europe to ask aid and protection, and may act as they shall judge most proper for the interests of Greece.

Prince Ypsilanti, under date of April 24th, protests against the above act of the government. In taking the resolution to ask the exclusive intervention of the English Ambassador to arrange the affairs of Greece.

FROM THE NEW YORK AMERICAN.

GREECE.

Salona, May 17.—The chiefs of the garrison of Missolonghi to the government, greeting.
The city, the defence of which you confided to us, is in the hands of the enemy, but transformed into a vast heap of ruins, which cover many hundreds of our brave companions, reposing amid thousands of our fallen enemies. We blame no one. Every Greek has done his duty—and we saw from the summit of our ramparts the unavailing efforts of our fleet to come to our relief. But the God of the Christians decided otherwise. A prey during three days to the torments of a calamity the most terrible—to famine—we took the resolution to abandon the town rather than fall into the hands of our enemies. Our wives prayed to accompany us: alas! how could we refuse to these dear halves of ourselves the hope of safety! We granted their demand. The last defence of the place was confided to the generous patriotism of the aged and wounded who had not sufficient strength to accompany us in the sortie.

On the 22d, at 8 o'clock at night, we opened the gates of the sacred city. Contrary to our hopes and expectations, we found the barbarians ready to receive us. Our surprise was extreme; and we are ignorant to this moment of the manner in which the enemy could have been informed of our project. But this we can assure you, that no one of the brave and devoted garrison sullied his glory by treason. Many died like heroes—the rest still breathe: but they breathe only for vengeance. The appearance of the barbarians did not throw us off our guard—and their bayonets proved powerless against our swords. Their columns, regularly formed, were pierced after a horrible carnage, and we gained the mountains. The greater number of our wives and children fell in this struggle: but the barbarians gained nothing but their dead bodies, for not a Greek was taken alive.

Arrived among the neighbouring mountains, we took several hours of repose, and then directed our steps at the break of day towards Salona, where we arrived at the end of four days, in number 1,300. Many others of our brothers were saved and dispersed among the mountains, and made haste to join us.

Governors of Greece! you to whom the nation confides the noble task of directing her destiny, lose not your courage! If you confide in us, we are proud that we still live to avenge the violated graves of the immortal Marcos, and that English chief, who consecrated to us his song, his love, and his life. The memory of Missolonghi is ever with us! The blood which runs in our veins is still the same! Children of Greece and of misfortune, we are still the same men who defended your liberties and your rights on the rugged hills of Souli, and on the tottering walls of Missolonghi! We wait your orders, & we are ready to execute them at the price of the last drop of our blood.

The commanders of the garrison of Missolonghi. Signed, NORTIS BOTZAKIS, KIRZOS TZAVELLAS.

Greece.—Napoli and Athens are both menaced by the Turks and Egyptians.—There is reason to hope a portion of the garrison of Missolonghi escaped. This hope is founded upon the solicitude of Ibrahim to prevent any communication with the coast. Ibrahim had according to the Journal des Debats, given orders to kill all his prisoners, and even unarmed peasants, in order to complete the number of six thousand heads and pairs of ears, that the Sultan had ordered him to send to Constantinople. It appears he could not make up his number at Missolonghi.

REPUBLIC OF COLOMBIA.

General Paez.—It was supposed, that the friendship which Bolivar entertained for this misguided man, would protect him from the fate his extraordinary conduct at Venezuela merited; but a correspondent of the Baltimore Gazette writes from Cartagena under date July 5th, to this effect: "The general opinion is, that General Paez will be condemned to death, and as President Bolivar is expected in two or three weeks, make no doubt tranquility in Venezuela will be restored. We are all quiet in this department."

The Editor of the Bogota Constitutional speaks in the most decided terms of the proclamation of Paez to the inhabitants of Venezuela. "However loath, he observes, we may have been to believe that he could thus have lent himself as a tool in the hands of a party, we must in the face of evidence like this abandon our scruples, and resign ourselves to the melancholy conviction of the truth of this guilt." The article which throughout reproaches his proceedings and designs in the strongest language, concludes thus: "The total hopelessness of his undertaking must have been evident to him long since, and when he reflects on the irreparable injury he has done his country, on the check which he has given the cause of civil liberty throughout the world, he must curse the hour when he exchanged the glorious character of liberator of his country for that of traitor, when he tarnished with the crime of perjury, the splendid reputation he had acquired in freeing his country from her oppressors."

The Baltimore Gazette contains a proclamation issued by General Bermudez, commander-in-chief of the department of Orinoco, and dated Barcelona May 16. He very properly condemns the conduct of Paez, and the municipalities of Valencia and Caracas; and proceeds thus:

"These acts reveal that Venezuela has separated from the constitution and the law, by acknowledging the authority of a military chief, and setting at defiance her civil magistracy."

A total overflow of all the established authorities and public functions is the result of this extraordinary and irregular conduct, and the disorder seems to have been introduced and to be maintained by military force. The whole event wears the appearance of an attempt to violate the laws and destroy the constitution by force and arms. In this posture, and until I am convinced that Venezuela has returned to right order and subjection to the laws, it is my duty to prepare to defend, if necessary, the sacred code of our rights, and arrest every attempt to disturb the peace which Orinoco is now enjoying.

Your duty is to aid me in displaying your tried fidelity, and your firm adherence to liberty, and to that order upon which liberty can be founded. The whole republic will sustain your effort and protect your patriotism.

Twelve thousand valiant soldiers are marching upon Venezuela, by command of the liberator president. They are returning from Peru, and part of them have arrived at Panama. He has just completed the glorious work of Peruvian liberty and order; and fortune, which led him thither, will now bring him to the support of his virtuous fellow citizens and the laws of his own country."

Towards the conclusion of the proclamation, he intreats the citizens of his department, to confide in his zeal for safety, and expresses an opinion, that the restoration of Paez to his command was not the sole object of the commotion.

"It is known that the projects of the municipalities of Valencia and Caracas will be destroyed in their birth; so difficult an enterprise, an attempt so absurd, could not mislead the judgment of any Colombian who had not been compromised by the vile projects of a handful of turbulent men, who do not know the value of those sacrifices, which have been made to establish a government, and fix the guarantees of our political and civil liberty. I cannot yet persuade myself that this chief whose suspension has been used as a pretext, can have given his approbation to those acts which have done real injury to his understanding and principles. Some day, perhaps, may discover the real intentions which have animated this gallant general, who has conferred so many glories on the republic and whose sword has been consecrated by his defence of the constitution and the laws."

By the arrival of the brig Angenora at Providence a letter dated Caracas, June 27, has been received to this effect:

"By an arrival from Maracaibo to-day, we learn that government has placed itself under the jurisdiction of general Paez, and agreed on the formation of a federal government."

REPUBLIC OF COLOMBIA.

JOSE ANTONIO PAEZ, Civil and Military Chief of Venezuela, &c.

The defence of our country is a duty so sacred, that to consider its performance with indifference is to be guilty of the blackest ingratitude.

When the common foe threatens our common safety, union in arms must form the wall of our common defence; for, without this feeling prevails, there can be no simultaneous effort, no combination of thought, no resistance. But the strength and security of a people, like the soul which animates the human body, consists not in blind force, but in unity of movement and design. Hence the immediate and complete organization of the militia becomes at once, matter of the highest moment, and greatest urgency. Who can doubt this! what citizen shall hesitate to enroll himself! The militia corps being nothing more than citizens in arms for the security of their lives, their family, their honor, and their prosperity. Under present circumstances, the heroic people of Valencia have yet to learn that to render their invaluable rights and privileges secure, they should wait till the enemy is in front before they prepare to oppose him! Such a measure would bring upon each of us disasters and calamities irreparable. To prevent them, the management of the public means has been committed to my hands; and confiding in the well tried patriotism and co-operation of my fellow citizens, I have undertaken the trust, and with them am ready to meet death in the defence of our common interests.

It is therefore ordered that every citizen, from the age of 14 to 50 shall appear in person on the 14th of July, in the Plaza mayor, to effect their enrolment. The time of this purpose will be announced by the discharge of three guns in succession.

The editor of the National Gazette has received Mexican papers up to the 4th ult. The supreme congress had appropriated \$1,500,000 towards repairing the castle of St. Juan de Ulu, and the fortifications of Vera Cruz, Champeachy and Tampico. President Victoria, in his message to the Congress, stated that the administration did not conceive the expressions in Mr. Monroe's message of Dec. 1823, to amount to a pledge, and added that Mexico was able to defend herself. The Mexican ministers to the congress of Panama, had sailed on their important errand.

Benios Ayres.—The Chilian squadron purchased by the Benios Ayres, had actually sailed for the La Plata from Valparaiso, under the command of Admiral Guise, consisting of three frigates, three corvettes, and four brigs, and should they get into the La Plata in time, so opportunity will be afforded for the exercise of all the talent and experience which the old Brazilian admiral may possess.

China.—The missionaries who lately contrived to get a peep at Canton within the walls, describe the streets as very narrow—from three to seven feet wide only.

BOOK AUCTION.

DANIEL BRADFORD, HAS just received from Philadelphia, a valuable invoice of BOOKS, which he will sell at Auction, on TUESDAY the 29th AUGUST, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

Catalogues to be had on Tuesday next.

DRY GOODS &c. on To-Morrow morning.

Lexington, Aug. 13—2t

GRAND LODGE OF KENTUCKY.

A GRAND Annual Communion of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky, will be held at the Grand Masonic Hall in the town of Lexington, on MONDAY the 28th day of AUGUST instant, at ten o'clock, A. M.

By order of the M. W. Grand Master, DAN. BRADFORD, G. Sec'y.

Lexington, August 3826—2t

VERSAILES FEMALE ACADEMY.

THE next session of this institution will commence on Monday the 4th of September 1826, and the different branches of education will be taught at the following prices in Common wealth's Bank paper, viz:

Reading, Writing & Orthography, session, \$10 00	
Arithmetic, Grammar and Geography, 12 50	
Use of the Globes, Euclid's Elements, Rhetoric, and Drawing of Maps, 15 00	
Board, washing and lodging, 50 00	
Music, per quarter, 15 00	
Drawing and Painting, 10 00	

CHARLOTTE A. TILLERY.

Versailles, August 15, 1826—33-St

PUBLIC SALE.

FOR GOLD OR SILVER.

WILL be sold at public auction to the highest bidder (in pursuance of the last will and testament of Mr Joseph Graves deceased, at his late residence in Fayette county, near Chilesburg) the estate of said deceased.

On the 3d day of OCTOBER next, And continue from day to day until all is sold. Sale to commence at 9 o'clock A. M. each day.

A VALUABLE FARM.

Containing by estimation 494 Acres of LAND, being the late residence of said deceased, and in good repair. It is thought unnecessary to give a further description of the premises as it is presumed that those wishing to purchase will view the same previous to the day of sale, suffice it to say, said tract of land will be sold in two lots on a credit of one, two and three equal annual instalments.

The noted JACK SANCHEZ.

A young Hyatoga ST UD; and a valuable Stock of Horses, Mares and Colts; a well selected lot of MULES, two years old next spring, and some sucking Mules; a yoke of OXEN; a Cart and Wagon; Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Cows, Pigs, Rye, Wheat, Hemp and Tobacco—Blacksmith's Tools, Farming Utensils, House & Kitchen Furniture, and other articles too tedious to mention.

Twelve months credit will be given for all sums over Ten Dollars, Ten Dollars and under, cash in hand—bonds with approved securities will be required, and no property to be moved until the terms of sale are complied with. Any person purchasing and failing to comply with the terms of sale within three days after the sale is finished, the property will be resold, and said purchaser held responsible for the loss if any. Terms of sale more fully made known on the day of sale, where due attention will be given by

JOSEPH G. GOODWIN, } Ex'rs.

LLOYD K. GOODWIN, }

L. K. GOODWIN, } Executors.

August 14, 1826—33-St

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

THE LOT OF GROUND

ADJOINING the town of Lexington, immediately in the fork of the roads leading to Limestone and Winchester—the property of Polly Long, deceased, on which is a DWELLING HOUSE, with five rooms: two below and three above, and a well of water &c. For terms, apply to the subscriber living adjoining the property.

JOHN WEST.

August 18—33-St

TRANSYLVANIA UNIVERSITY,

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

THE LECTURES will commence as usual on the 1st Monday of NOVEMBER, and terminate in the first week of the ensuing March.

Anatomy and Surgery, By DR. DUDLEY.

Institutes of Medicine and Clinical Practice, By DR. CALDWELL.

Theory and Practice of Medicine, By DR. DRAKE.

Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children, By DR. RICHARDSON.

Medical and Medical Botany, By DR. SHORT.

Chemistry, By DR. BLYTHE.

The paper of the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, heretofore received at par by the Professors, having nearly gone out of circulation, SPECIE or its equivalent will be expected. The price of each Ticket will be FIFTEEN DOLLARS, with the exception of that to the course of Anatomy and Surgery, which is fixed at TWENTY. Matriculation, with admission to the Library and Reading Room, which are kept open every day, will be FIVE DOLLARS, making the aggregate fees for instruction ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS. The Library containing about 3000 volumes is constantly augmented by the importation of new standard and periodical works, from Great Britain and the continent of Europe.

The difficulties experienced by the two last classes from the disproportionate size of the Anatomical Hall have been obviated by the erection of a new one of enlarged dimensions, and with conveniences and appointments not surpassed by any other in the United States. By order of the faculty,

DANIEL DRAKE, M. D.

Dean of the Medical Faculty

Transylvania University, July 15—31-6t

LAW LECTURES.

THE undersigned will deliver LECTURES on the science of Law during the usual law session, beginning on the first Monday in November, and ending on the 1st day of March ensuing. The course will be

1. Constitutional Law.
2. Common Law, Civil and Criminal.
3. Equity.
4. Practice.
5. Maritime Law.

Lectures or examinations will be given every day except Saturdays and Sundays. There will be a Moot Court and Legislative Assembly as usual.

Students at a distance wishing to attend Lectures, need not fear a disappointment on coming here, as the undersigned has a sufficient number of private pupils to make it indispensable necessary to proceed with the course.

A well furnished Library is provided for the use of the pupils gratis.

The price of the Ticket will be TWENTY DOLLARS, Specie. There will also be an additional expense of five dollars to defray the expense of fuel and attendance of a janitor.

CHARLES HUMPHREYS.

Lexington, Ky. August 4, 1826—31-1st Nov

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING.

Neatly executed at the Kentucky Gazette Office.

ON SATURDAY LAST.

AGREEABLY TO FORMER ADVERTISEMENTS, THE LAST DAY'S DRAWING OF THE GRAND MASONIC HALL LOTTERY

Commenced, & two hundred numbers were drawn.

Prizes drawn among them, above twenty dollars are as follows, viz.

No.	174	1000	No.	2959	\$ 100
353	50		2855	1000	
822	100		2479	1000	
1216	500		4726	100	
1739	1000		5924	50	
2013	1000		5176	50	

SLIPS OF ALL THE NUMBERS DRAWN will be sent to AGENTS as soon as they can possibly be prepared. But will not appear in the Public Prints until the drawing is fully completed, which will positively be during the session of the Grand Lodge which commences on the last Monday in the present month.

The manager now expects, that Agents and others indebted will immediately remit; (or come forward and discharge) their respective dues as it is of the utmost importance he should have all monies belonging to this class, in hands forthwith, to enable him to meet the payment of Prizes promptly.

Those persons who have purchased Tickets upon the Insurance Principle in this Class and neglected to bring them in or pay for them agreeably to their respective contracts, will distinctly understand, that the Manager considers all such tickets as unsold, and holds each individual bound for the discount on the amount of their respective purchases.

He therefore earnestly requests, that they will bring in their tickets immediately and pay up the discount due upon them.

J. M. PIKE, Manager.

August 7th 1826—32.

THE ATTENTION OF THE PUBLIC

IS RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED TO THE NEW ESTABLISHMENT

At the corner of Main and Main-cross Streets, (recently occupied by E. Yeiser and next door to his present Currying shop) which is now open by

THOMAS M'QUAT & CO.

POET'S CORNER.

FOR THE GAZETTE.

ON THE DEATH OF JEFFERSON.

And art thou gone, immortal sage?
Our hearts with anguish own 'tis true;
This truth impress'd on history's page,
Will fill all eyes with sorrow's dew.

Calm wast thou, as the glassy lake,
When warring winds abate their strife;
Thy country thou couldst ne'er forsake,
Thy service ended but with life.

The sun, 'mongst planets great, is deem'd,
Dispersing light on all around;
So he by men has been esteem'd,
So Monticello's sage was found.

As tall and stately forest trees,
Must fall by time's subduing hand;
So did the monster on him seize,
So fell the patriarch of our land.

Mourn all ye hills, ye mountains mourn,
The statesman, sage, and patriot's gone;
Ye vales the mournful sound return,
Weep all, oh! weep for Jefferson.

Well hast thou brav'd the storms of life,
Adversity's dark clouds hung o'er thee;
But thou hast left a world of strife,
To soar above to peace and glory.

August 1st, 1826. OSCAR.

From Poison's American Daily Advertiser.

THE LAST OF THE SIGNERS

To the Declaration of American Independence.

The few—the tried—O, where are they,
Once eager at their country's call—
That mightiest grew in danger's day,
That suffered, strove and perill'd all!

Ah, see! from their mysterious clime,
The sainted shades! they come! they come!
They're silent as the womb of time,
Yet at that silence men are dumb.

They speak in every lofty deed,
Conceive'd, achiev'd, for freedom's sake;
When rousing at a people's need,
The servile chain they dar'd to break.

Behold them now—behold them here,
They live in every generous breast;
In plenty's smile, and in the tear,
That gems the men's'ry of the blest.

But who is he—alone—the last!
Go, ye and mark the veteran well;
Aye, gaze upon the mighty past,
And to the heart, its tidings tell.

'Tis great to view!—a link he seems
Connecting you dim world with ours;
And soothing as the ray that gleams
An autumn's latest, loveliest flowers.

Relic sublime—he lingers yet—
But soon to join that brother-band;
Aye soon—too soon, the sun is set
Of thy last saviour, native land!

The last—already o'er his head
The light of unborn days hath shone;
Between the living and the dead,
Wrapt in his years he stands alone.

T.

MISCELLANEOUS.

OLD PROVERBS ON IDLENESS.

Idleness is a servile, weak, and degenerate habit; that of the mind being worse than that of the body.

Wit, without employment, is a disease, the rust and canker of the soul, a plague, a hell itself, for, as in a standing pool, worms and noxious creepers multiply, so do vicious thoughts in an idle person.

An idle body, knowing not how to employ itself, contracts innumerable diseases.

As the idle dog will grow mangy, so an idle man will not escape gross humours of body, crudities, wind, with heavy dull, pulematic indisposition and discontent.

Idleness is an inlet to drunkenness, gaming and debauchery.

An idle man's head, is a workshop for the devil, and in fact, tempts the devil to tempt him.

"Pray of what did your brother die?" said the Marquis Spinola, one day to Mr. Horace Verve.

"He died Sir," said he "of having nothing to do."

"Alas! said Spinola, that is enough to kill any General of us all."

"Love labour," cried a Philosopher: "if you do not wait it for food you may for physic."

The idle man is more perplexed what to do than the industrious in doing what he ought. Action keeps the soul in constant health; but idleness corrupts the mind.

Good reply to a Duelist.—The Emperor Augustus gave an admirable example how a person who reads a challenge ought to be treated. When Mark Antony, after the battle of Antioch, sent him a challenge, his answer to the messenger that brought it was, "Tell Mark Antony, if he be weary of life; there are other ways to despatch it; I shall therefore not take the trouble to be his executioner."

Cure for a terrible disorder of the mouth, commonly called slaver.—Take of good nature one ounce—of an herb commonly called by the Indians "mind your own business" one ounce; mix this with a little "charity of failings," and two or three sprigs of "keep your tongue between your teeth," simmer them together in a vessel called *circumspection* for a short time, and it will be fit for use.

Application.—The symptoms are a violent itching in the tongue and root of the mouth which invariably takes place when you are with a kind of animals called gossips. When you feel a turn of it coming on, take a tea spoon full of the above, hold it in your mouth, which you will keep closely shut until you get home, and you will find a complete cure.

Should you apprehend a relapse, keep a phial full about you, and on feeling the slightest symptoms repeat the dose.

The barr mill-stone has lately been discovered in Missouri, on the Osage river, inexhaustible in quantity, and equal in quality to the best French white ditto barr. It can be obtained of almost any size, presenting a surface of from ten inches to five feet in diameter. The head waters of the Merri-mack river (Missouri) have been purchased by a Mr. Massie, who intends, immediately to erect iron-works.

Unhappy Occurrence.—On Tuesday last, as a coal boat was entering one of the locks a short distance west of Schoenectady, a young married woman, Mrs. Wilson, of the state of Mississippi, was thrown, by the striking of the bow of the boat, into the lock, and was drowned. She, together with her husband, was a passenger on board the boat, and at the time was sitting in a chair, near the bow, and was engaged in reading.—Immediate steps were taken to recover the body; but it was not effected until the water was drawn from the lock; and then too late to restore it to life.—Mr. W. is a respectable citizen of Mississippi, and was travelling to Connecticut on a visit. The sympathy of the passengers was much excited in behalf of the unhappy husband; and every exertion made to aid in the recovery and restoration of the body.

Albany Argus.

Branch of the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky at Lexington, July 25th, 1826.

NOTICE is hereby given, that by virtue of a mortgage executed by William Hall on the 7th day of Sept. 1821, (and recorded in the Clerk's Office of the Scott County Court) to the President and Directors of the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, will be sold on the 28th day of SEPTEMBER next, on the premises to the highest bidder for cash or notes of said Bank, all the right and title of said Hall to so much of the mortgaged property, to wit: a Tract of LAND lying in Scott County on the waters of North Elkhorn, containing one hundred Acres, as may be sufficient to satisfy and pay said Bank the sum of one hundred and fifty-six dollars, with interest from the 24th day of February 1824, together with costs, and subject however to be redeemed within two years, upon the amount being paid into Bank, with an interest thereon at the rate of ten per cent per annum from the day of sale to the time of redemption. By order of the Board,

JOHN H. MORTON, Cashr

July 26—30

Branch of the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky at Lexington, July 24th, 1826.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in pursuance of two mortgages executed by William Hall to the President and Directors of the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, dated 24th of April and 26th of October 1821, both on record in the Clerk's Office of the Scott County Court, will be sold on the 28th day of SEPTEMBER next, on the premises to the highest bidder for cash or notes of said Bank, all the right and title of said Hall to so much of the mortgaged property, to wit: a Tract of LAND lying in Lot No. 23 in Georgetown, more particularly described in said mortgages, to satisfy and pay said Bank the sum of five hundred and fifty dollars, with interest from the 21st day of Oct. 1825, together with costs—subject however to be redeemed within two years, upon the amount being paid into bank with an interest thereon at the rate of 10 per cent per annum from the time of sale to the day of redemption. By order of the Board,

JOHN H. MORTON, Cashr.

July 27—30

Branch of the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky at Lexington, July 24th, 1826.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in pursuance of three mortgages, dated 24th of April 1821, 27th of July 1821, and 17th of Nov. 1821, all recorded in the Clerk's Office of Scott County Court) executed by Walker Sanders to the President and Directors of the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, on the 28th day of SEPTEMBER next, will be sold on the premises to the highest bidder, for cash or notes of said Bank, all the right and title of the said Sanders to the mortgaged property, to wit: One Hundred Acres of LAND, being part of the tract, on which the said Sanders resides, more particularly described in said mortgages, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to satisfy and pay said Bank 260 dollars, with interest from the 21st day of Oct. 1825; 200 dollars with interest from the 11th day of Nov. 1825, and 156 dollars with interest from the 21st of January 1826, together with costs; subject however to be redeemed within two years, upon the amount sold for being deposited in Bank with an interest thereon at the rate of 10 per cent per annum, from the day of sale to the time of redemption. By order of the Board,

JOHN H. MORTON, Cashr.

July 27—30

Branch of the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky at Lexington, June 7th, 1826.

NOTICE is hereby given, that by virtue of two Mortgages (dated 4th of May and 3rd of Aug. 1821) which are on record in the Clerk's Office of the Fayette County Court, by Wm. Palmateer to the President & Directors of the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, will be sold on the 10th day of Aug. next on the premises to the highest bidder for cash or notes of the said Bank, all the right title and interest of said Palmateer to the mortgaged property, (to wit,) in Lot No 24 in the Town of Lexington, with the appurtenances thereon, being the same whereon the said Palmateer lately resided, to pay to said President and Directors \$520 with interest from the 22d January 1825 and \$290 with interest from the 22d April 1825, together with cost &c. Subject however to be redeemed within two years, by the said Palmateer upon his paying into Bank the sum sold for, with an interest at the rate of 10 per cent per annum from the time of sale to the day of redemption. By order of the Board,

JOHN H. MORTON Cash.

The Sale of the above property is postponed until the 30th of SEPTEMBER next.

August 9 1826—32tds

Branch of the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky at Lexington, June 7th, 1826.

NOTICE is hereby given that on Thursday the 10th day of Aug. next by virtue of three mortgages executed by Leven Young to the President and Directors of the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, dated 9th of June, 4th of Aug. 1822, all on record in the Clerk's Office of the Fayette county court) will be sold on the premises to the highest bidder for cash or notes of said Bank all the right and title of said Young to the mortgaged property to wit: the HOUSE and LOT now occupied by said Young, on Main street in Lexington; and ONE OTHER LOT in Lexington known by the letter U. binding on High and Lower streets, to satisfy and pay to said Bank the following sums, to wit: \$350 with interest from the 5th of June 1824; \$228 with interest from the 23d of Jan. 1825, and \$140 with interest from the 29th of Jan. 1825, together with costs &c.—subject however to be redeemed within two years, by the said Young, upon his paying into bank the sum sold for, with an interest thereon at the rate of 10 per cent per annum from the time of sale to the day of redemption. By order of the Board,

JOHN H. MORTON, Cashr.

The Sale of the above Property is postponed until the 30th of SEPTEMBER next.

Aug 10—32tds

Brushes, Soap, and Glue,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, at my shop on Main Street Lexington, where CASH will be given for Soap Grease.

SAM. COOLIDGE.

20—tf.

JOHN M. HEWETT,

TRUSS MAKER;

(SHORT ST. NEAR THE WASHINGTON HOTEL.)

IS now manufacturing and keeps constantly on hand TRUSSES for all kinds of ruptures, viz: The common Steel, with & without the ratchet wheel. The newly invented and much approved double-headed Steel.

The Morocco Nonelastic Band with spring pad, and Trusses for children of all ages.

Gentlemen's best Morocco, Buckskin, Calfskin, and Russia Drilling Riding Girdles, with and without springs, and with private pockets.

Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Misses gait Stays, to relieve pains in the breast.

Double and single Morocco Suspenders with rollers Female Bandages, &c. &c.

All of which will be sold by wholesale or retail.

The Tailoring Business,

In its various branches, continued as usual. Lexington, May 5, 1825.—18—tf

The Fountain of Health.

IS received and will constantly keep a supply of BLUE LICK WATER by the barrel, keg or gallon. The fountain will be kept cool for the accommodation of ladies and gentlemen who will visit the shop. Cheapside No. 3, Lexington Ky.

JAMES GRAVES.

Orders from a distance will be punctually attended to. 23—tf.

Office of Commissary General of Subsistence.

WASHINGTON, JULY 1, 1826.

SEPARATE PROPOSALS will be received at the Office until the first day of October next, for the delivery of provisions for the use of the troops of the United States, to be delivered in bulk, upon inspection, as follows:

At New-Orleans

240 barrels of Pork
500 barrels of fresh fine Flour
3200 gallons good proof Whiskey
230 bushels good sound Beans
3200 pounds good hard Soap

1500 pounds good hard tallow Candles, with cotton wicks
56 bushels good clean Salt
900 gallons good cider Vinegar

One fourth on the 1st day of June, 1827.
One fourth on the 1st day of October, 1827.
One fourth on the 1st day of December, 1827.
And the remainder on the 1st day of March, 1828.

At Pensacola.

600 barrels of Pork
1250 barrels of fresh fine Flour
800 gallons good proof Whiskey
530 bushels good sound Beans
8800 pounds good hard Soap

1000 pounds good hard tallow Candles, with cotton wicks
140 bushels of good clean Salt
2250 gallons good cider Vinegar

One fourth on the 1st day of June, 1827.
One fourth on the 1st day of October, 1827.
One fourth on the 1st day of December, 1827.
And the remainder on the 1st day of March, 1828.

At Natchitoches, Red River.

400 barrels of Pork
800 barrels of fresh fine Flour
6000 gallons of good proof Whiskey
360 bushels of good sound Beans
6600 pounds of good hard Soap

3500 pounds good hard tallow Candles, with cotton wicks
150 bushels of good clean Salt
1400 gallons of good cider Vinegar

Two-thirds on the 1st day of March, 1827, and the remainder on the 1st day of December, 1827.
At Cantonment Gibson, mouth of Verdigrise, 150 miles above Fort Smith, Arkansas.

400 barrels of Pork
800 do of fresh fine Flour
6000 gallons of good proof Whiskey.
360 bushels of good sound Beans
6600 pounds of good hard Soap

3500 pounds good hard tallow Candles, with cotton wicks
150 bushels of good clean Salt
1400 gallons of good cider Vinegar

The whole to be delivered on the 1st day of June, 1827.
At St. Louis, or within 20 miles of that place.

880 barrels of Pork
1800 do of fresh fine Flour
12000 gallons of good proof Whiskey
800 bushels of good sound Beans
13000 pounds of good hard Soap

5000 do good hard tallow Candles, with cotton wicks
300 bushels of good clean Salt
3600 gallons of good cider Vinegar

One fourth on the 1st day of June, 1827.
One fourth on the 1st day of September, 1827.
One fourth on the 1st day of December, 1827.
And the remainder on the 15th day of March, 1828.

At Council Bluffs, Missouri.

2000 barrels of fresh fine Flour
15000 gallons of good proof Whiskey
900 bushels of good sound Beans
13000 pounds of good hard Soap

6000 do good hard tallow Candles, with cotton wicks
3500 gallons of good cider Vinegar
300 bushels of good clean Salt

The whole on the 15th of June, 1827.
At Fort Armstrong, Mississippi.

150 barrels of Pork
300 do of Flour
1700 gallons of Whiskey
110 bushels of Beans
1000 pounds of good hard Soap

800 do good hard tallow Candles, with Cotton wicks
50 bushels of good clean Salt
The whole on the 1st day of June, 1827.

At St. Peter's, Mississippi.

420 barrels of Pork
750 do of fresh fine Flour
5760 gallons of good proof Whiskey
6000 pounds of good hard Soap

3200 do good hard tallow Candles, with cotton wicks
100 bushels of good clean Salt
1500 gallons of good cider Vinegar.

The whole on the 15th day of June, 1827.
At Green Bay.

250 barrels of Pork
500 do of fresh fine Flour
4000 gallons of good proof Whiskey
260 bushels good sound Beans
4000 pounds good hard Soap

1800 do good hard tallow Candles, with cotton wicks
100 bushels good clean Salt
2000 gallons good cider Vinegar

One half on the 1st day of June, 1827, and the remainder on the 30th day of June, 1827.
At the Mouth of St. Marie, Outlet of Lake Superior.

250 barrels of Pork
500 do of fresh fine Flour
4000 gallons good proof Whiskey
260 bushels good sound Beans
4000 pounds good hard Soap

1800 do good hard tallow Candles, with cotton wicks
100 bushels good clean Salt
1000 gallons good cider Vinegar

One half on the 1st day of June, 1827; the remainder on the 30th of June, 1827.
At Mackinac.

75 barrels of Pork
150 do of fine Flour
1000 gallons good proof Whiskey
70 bushels good sound Beans
1000 pounds good hard Soap

500 do good hard tallow Candles, with cotton wicks
20 bushels good clean Salt
300 gallons good cider Vinegar

One half on the 1st day of June, 1827; the remainder on the 30th of June, 1827.
At Sackett's Harbor.

60 barrels of Pork
125 do of fresh fine Flour
800 gallons good proof Whiskey
53 bushels good sound Beans
880 pounds good hard Soap

400 do good hard tallow Candles, with cotton wicks
15 bushels good clean Salt
225 gallons good cider Vinegar

One fourth on the 1st day of June, 1827.
One fourth on the 1st day of September, 1827.
One fourth on the 1st day of December, 1827.
And the remainder on the 1st day of March, 1828.

At New York.

400 barrels of New York mess Pork
800 do of fresh fine Flour
5600 gallons good proof Whiskey
330 bushels good sound Beans
6600 pounds good hard Soap

2800 pounds good hard tallow Candles, with cotton wicks
100 bushels of good clean Salt

1600 gallons of good cider Vinegar
One fourth on the 1st day of June, 1827.
One fourth on the 1st day of September, 1827.
One fourth on the 1st day of December, 1827.
And the remainder on the 1st day of March, 1828.

At Fort Delaware.

60 barrels of Pork
125 do of fresh fine Flour
800 gallons good proof Whiskey
53 bushels of good sound Beans
880 pounds good hard Soap

400 do good hard tallow Candles, with cotton wicks
14 bushels good clean Salt
225 gallons good cider Vinegar

One fourth on the 1st day of June, 1827.
One fourth on the 1st day of September, 1827.
One fourth on the 1st day of December, 1827.
And the remainder on the 1st day of March, 1828.

At Baltimore.

120 barrels of Baltimore packed prime Pork
250 do of fresh fine Howard street Flour
1600 gallons of good proof Whiskey
100 bushels of good sound Beans
1760 pounds good hard Soap

800 do good hard tallow Candles, with cotton wicks
28 bushels good clean Salt
450 gallons of good cider Vinegar

One fourth on the 1st day of June, 1827.
One fourth on the 1st day of September, 1827.
One fourth on the 1st day of December, 1827.
And the remainder on the 1st day of March, 1828.

At Fort Washington.

60 barrels of Pork
150 do of fresh fine Flour
800 gallons good proof Whiskey
55 bushels of good sound Beans
880 pounds good hard Soap

400 pounds good hard tallow Candles, with cotton wicks
14 bushels good clean Salt
225 gallons good cider Vinegar

One fourth on the 1st day of June, 1827.
One fourth on the 1st day of September, 1827.
One fourth on the 1st day of December, 1827.
And the remainder on the 1st day of March, 1828.

At Old Point Comfort.

880 barrels of Pork
1760 barrels of fresh fine Flour
11760 gallons of good proof Whiskey
800 bushels of good sound Beans
12900 pounds of good hard Soap

5860 do good hard tallow Candles, with cotton wicks
200 bushels of good clean Salt
3300 gallons of good cider Vinegar

One fourth on the 1st day of June, 1827.
One fourth on the 1st day of September, 1827.
One fourth on the 1st day of December, 1827.
And the remainder on the 1st day of March, 1828.

At the U. S. Arsenal, near Richmond.

60 barrels of Pork
125 do of fresh fine Flour
800 gallons of good proof Whiskey
55 bushels of good sound Beans
880 pounds of good hard Soap

400 pounds good hard tallow Candles, with cotton wicks
14 bushels of good clean Salt
225 gallons of good cider Vinegar

One fourth on the 1st day of June, 1827.
One fourth on the 1st day of September, 1827.
One fourth on the 1st day of December, 1827.
And the remainder on the 1st day of March, 1828.

At Smithfield, N. C.

60 barrels of Pork
125 do of fresh fine Flour
800 gallons of good proof Whiskey
55 bushels of good sound Beans
880 pounds of good hard Soap

400 do good hard tallow Candles, with cotton wicks
14 bushels of good clean Salt
225 gallons of good cider Vinegar

One fourth on the 1st day of June, 1827.
One fourth on the 1st day of September, 1827.
One fourth on the 1st day of December, 1827.
And the remainder on the first day of March, 1828.

At Charleston, S. C.

120 barrels of Pork
250 do of fresh fine Flour
1600 gallons of good proof Whiskey
110 bushels of good sound Beans
1760 pounds of good hard Soap

800 do good hard tallow Candles, with cotton wicks
28 bushels of good clean Salt
450 gallons of good cider Vinegar

One fourth on the 1st day of June, 1827.
One fourth on the 1st day of Sept. 1827.
One fourth on the 1st day of Dec. 1827.
And the remainder on the 1st day of March, 1828.

At Savannah, Georgia.

120 barrels of Pork
250 barrels of fresh fine Flour
1600 gallons of good proof Whiskey
110 bushels of good sound Beans
1760 pounds of good hard Soap

800 do good hard tallow Candles, with cotton wicks
28 bushels of good clean Salt
450 gallons of good cider Vinegar

One fourth on the 1st day of June, 1827.
One fourth on the 1st day of Sept. 1827.
One fourth on the